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MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

### THE LOGIC OF IT.

So much there is in living here that passeth understanding,  
With each new dawning moment in rare loveliness expanding,  
Why should we weaken in our FAITH and scornfully disdain it?  
Because our little finite mind's unable to explain it?

The world is here before us, and the skies are filled with glory;  
And Love, the all-persistent, repeats the old, old story.  
We see a balanced, ordered plan for season after season,  
And wonders all about us quite beyond the reach of reason.

Is all of this for nothing? Is this wealth of living beauty,  
Is all man's sense of honor, and achieving sense of duty,  
Are all the stress of living, and the growth of all the ages,  
To end in the futility of blank and empty pages?

Naught holds for me less logic than the vain and foolish doubting  
Of all the Hosts of Reason their denials loudly shouting.  
Who'd plunge us in the darkness of a black annihilation,  
Because, forsooth, the Father's Faith defies all Explanation.

(Copyright, 1916.)

"Villa troops are routed by Carranzistas in fight south of city of Parral." So near and yet so far.

By eliminating 1,000 grade crossings since 1902 at a cost of \$70,000,000, the Pennsylvania Railroad has set a fast pace in the race for safety first.

The death of James Whitcomb Riley makes another dent upon the surface of America's literary field that even time will never eradicate. There was only one of his class—James Whitcomb Riley.

Certain members of the House and the Senate of the United States, having become involved in "preparedness" debates have about concluded that it is sometimes dangerous to be safe, from a parliamentary viewpoint, at any rate.

According to the Housekeepers' League, the canning season is now at its best and sugar and tin will soon be going up; fruit is cheap this year and commercial canned fruit will be higher next year on account of the increase in the cost of tin. Let us can all we can.

Indiana probably will be the Verdon of the coming campaign. The State has furnished a Presidential candidate for the Prohibition party and Vice Presidential candidates for the Democrats and Republicans. Further, the State is to elect two United States Senators, one for a full term and the other for four years. After it is all over, Indiana at least will know it has been in the fight.

Washington has been called the most beautiful city in the world. With its beauty the city has a high percentage of cleanliness. Credit for this cleanliness might be roughly divided between Congress, the municipal government, the high intelligence of residents, and the civic workers who for years have been waging war on alleys, flies, neglected back yards and other places where filth and disease breed. It is time that we pause to give credit and thanks for our city's cleanliness. The city has just recorded its seventh case of infantile paralysis. This is not above the average number in summer for several years, and not one of the seven cases has been serious. While Washington is escaping almost unscathed, New York and other cities are having the worst battles in their histories. The National Capital is learning the truth of the maxim of the health department that cleanliness is next to healthiness.

### True Neutrality.

What is this government that claims above all countries that it is the "government of the people." The executive power is in the hands of the President, elevated to his high position through the will of the people, they say, but in reality by politicians and financiers. The holder of this position has more power than any ruler in the world except the Czar of Russia. The Cabinet met the President, and not to the Congress. William J. Bryan, the Secretary of State, resigned his position because he did not agree with the hostile policy of the President against Germany. But, if we turn our eyes to Switzerland, Sweden, the Western States of the United States and to real Americans there we find from the very beginning true neutrality—Koenigsche Zeitung, Koeln.

## Aid for Railroads.

Railway affairs are nobody to take on a less lugubrious look. Nobody who thinks more than a few weeks ahead attaches any great significance to the increased earnings which have resulted from the munitions prosperity. The surplus of one fat year can easily be eaten up by the deficits in two or three lean years. Nobody can predict the effect of the eight-hour-day negotiation on expenses, even if unorganized railway labor did not still have to be dealt with. What gives reason for confidence in an ultimate improvement is not the industrial boom, but the manifest willingness of politicians to consider ways and means for putting the railroads permanently on their feet.

Congress has authorized a joint subcommittee to inquire into the whole question of railway regulation and report next January. This project came in nonpartisan, unanimous reports from both Senate and House committees. The only mention of railroads in the national Republican platform is a declaration for increasing the scope of Federal regulation. The Democratic platform does not deal with the railroad question, but it is the Democratic administration which has been promoting the Congressional inquiry and the railroads made it clear as early as last February that in case the inquiry were undertaken they would advocate compulsory Federal incorporation, Federal regulation of security issues, Federal regulation of rates where they affect interstate commerce and, in short, Federal regulation of whatever is not distinctively State. From such legislation the saving to the railroads and hence ultimately to the public that pays the tolls is expected to be substantial and meantime, as one of the railroad lawyers has shrewdly put it, the people of each State will be protected against the authorities of other States, who might otherwise seek undue advantages.

The program contains certain other features. One is designed to give the Interstate Commerce Commission competent auxiliaries in administration throughout the country. Shippers are discontented because cases which they regard as important are practically decided by examiners who have no official status appropriate to the performance of such functions; and they complain that adjudication drags and is expensive. To meet this situation it is proposed to establish regional subcommittees composed of Presidential appointees, confirmed by the Senate, having permanent offices in the locality which they will serve and having authority to make orders which will be final unless appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is predicted that one of the sources of appointees to the subcommittees will be the State commissions, whose members generally receive salaries smaller than those which Congress is likely to fix for Federal subcommissioners.

The other leading improvement which a large number of business organizations have advocated is a declaration by statute that it is the policy of the government to permit such systems of rates as will yield the roads earnings sufficient to attract investment for improvements and extensions. Some of the commissioners dissented and others reluctantly granted the Eastern freight rate advance, permitted explicitly because the roads needed more money. Later in the Western case the commission declined to find whether the roads needed more revenue or not. This attitude is based on the conviction that the present law gives the commission no power to consider the rates as a whole or the effects of rates upon the financial condition of the properties. The proposed provision would devolve that duty explicitly upon the commission. It is pointed out that this policy would not mean that ill-located, ill-managed or overcapitalized roads would have rates raised to a point where they could thrive and grow and where other roads would have needlessly large earnings, since the commission always deals with large-scale rate cases by striking an average of all the roads of a region. George A. Post, president of the Railway Business Association, the national organization of equipment manufacturers, in a speech before the New York State Bankers' Association, said that Congress by such a provision would in effect announce this rule: "If you fail on rates which enable the average road to live and prosper, you ought to fail, and the government will not protect you against failure; if on rates under which the average road can live and prosper, you can earn large dividends, your right is to earn them, it is in the public interest that you should earn them, and the government will protect you in their enjoyment."

## The St. Paul Convention.

Did Senator Tom Taggart have a finger in the prohibition pie baked at St. Paul last week? Mr. Taggart is one of the clever politicians of the country, and in addition to the electoral vote of Indiana there are two Democratic seats in the Senate at stake. Mr. Beveridge and other Progressive leaders in the State have declared their support of the Republican ticket, and prohibition offers the best chance for a third ticket in Indiana. J. Frank Hanley was the Republican governor of the State eight years ago and was not given a second nomination. He did what he could to embarrass the Republicans in that campaign, succeeded in defeating the Republican candidate for governor and very materially reduced the Republican majority for President. But Mr. Hanley has never acted with the Prohibitionists who supported a third ticket. His temperance work has been with an organization which repudiated the Prohibition party.

If Senator Taggart had a finger in this prohibition pie and helped to pull out a Republican plum at St. Paul, he had a good precedent to follow. In 1884 Senator Gorman, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, inspired and assisted the Prohibitionists in just such a game and he won the Presidency for the Democrats. In that year the Prohibitionists nominated as their Presidential candidate, John P. St. John, who had been the Republican governor of Kansas, and they had a good campaign fund. They did not make their campaign in Kansas and the West, but in New York which was the pivotal State for which both Republicans and Democrats were contending. To the surprise of Republican politicians Mr. St. John received 25,000 votes in New York and Gen. Ben Butler, candidate of the Greenback party, 17,000 votes. Mr. Cleveland had a plurality of 1,100 over Mr. Blaine, was given the electoral vote of New York and

the election as President of the United States. It then developed that the Democratic National Committee had financed the campaign of the Prohibitionists and directed where that campaign should be made. Senator Gorman did not deny that he had been the genius that placed a Republican at the head of the Prohibition party and in fact directed that campaign as an annex to the campaign for Mr. Cleveland. It was also generally conceded that Gen. Butler was only a stalking horse to affect the vote in New York.

James G. Blaine was defeated for the Presidency by this Prohibition campaign, and not by the defection of the Mugwumps who voted directly for Mr. Cleveland. The Prohibition committee already announce that they have in sight a \$1,000,000 campaign fund and the first big contribution of \$50,000 came from a Southern Democrat. It may be that the Democrats are trying to make history repeat itself, with Indiana as the prize, and the seats of both Senators Kern and Taggart in danger. The Republicans might also study political history and definitely locate J. Frank Hanley before the election instead of waiting until the votes have been counted.

## Prospects of Peace.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

Ever since I have been in Europe, for more than six months now, I have been hearing people ask why President Wilson has not done something to stop the war. The questions have been asked even since it looked as if the United States might be drawn into the conflict. "Your country is so strong and great," a Swedish lady said to me not long ago. "It is the country of all countries that has the power to do something now for peace. It could give such a wonderful example to the world."

I have tried to explain that President Wilson has done all that he could, probably much more than the world knows, and the world knows that he has made an effort. His experience does not mean that he may not yet succeed; but it does have a discouraging effect on some of the neutral countries in Europe that would like to co-operate in a great peace movement.

That President Wilson has been most careful in his sounding out of the governments is plain enough. For his self-restraint in well doing he has been receiving the highest credit. So often, in a situation of extreme delicacy, the slightest misstep may be serious. But that the United States has been almost overcautious in its attitude toward the war has been shown by the treatment of certain American workers for peace now in Europe. Some rather surprising obstacles have been put in their way by the passport authorities, apparently working under instructions from Washington.

There has been talk of the Scandinavian countries working together to start an official conference. It does not look now, however, as if it would lead to anything. In Sweden there are still intimations of grave concern among some people lest the country be precipitated into the struggle. The war party lives close to the danger line and keeps sounding the alarm against Russia. But the general feeling now seems to be that the crisis has passed. The radicals are, for the most part, bitterly opposed to the war, ready to go to extreme measures rather than let the workers be sacrificed. But there is a great difference between anti-war feeling here and enthusiasm for peace. Among some of the peace lovers there is, apparently, a sense of helplessness before a cataclysm too vast to be compassed by the imagination.

Some of the peace societies in the United States have frankly given up. A few have become leagues for preparedness. Just now, of all times, when it would seem as if all these societies might be striving hardest they feel that resistance is hopeless. They believe that the best time for working for peace is during peace, and they place their main reliance on the wider and wider acceptance of these principles that tend to make war increasingly unlikely. "War has practically disappeared from the world except among nations," argue these pacemakers. "Cities don't fight one another any more or factions within a single nation. So war can disappear altogether." The argument is not wholly clear or convincing, but it may one day be demonstrable. The fact remains, however, that war is a contradiction of all that civilization stands for, an anomaly, a phenomenon that may yet be scientifically explained and dealt with. It is the scientific treatment of the problems that some of the more ardent peace workers are now devoting themselves to. It is not this war that they wish to stop, it is war.

On the other hand, there are organizations in Europe just now concerning themselves with the definite problems that are associated with the coming peace. They think that they may be able to hasten the peace by presenting possible basis for discussion. Some of their ideas are practical; others of their ideas are idealistic. Among them are to be found the rather gratuitous assertion that the coming peace is not to have anything to do with military considerations. It is by talk of this kind that the peace advocates often damage the prospects of peace or weaken any possible influence they may exert.

What is most regrettable about the situation from the point of view of the pacifists is the apparent impossibility of uniting the peace forces of the world. If they could be united the problem would be comparatively simple.

Just now a good many people are looking about for some one who could typify the moral power of humanity and express it in a way that would make a powerful appeal. In this connection the Pope is often spoken of. Perhaps he could do something. There can be no question that ever since the war began he has been at work. But even he must work under tremendous difficulties in spite of the general acceptance of his disinterestedness.

There has been talk of trying to unite the greatest men and women of the world in an effort that shall rouse the feelings of humanity in favor of an armistice. Whether it would do any definite good is a question; but it might be the indirect means of bringing hostilities to a stop. The chances are that an armistice would lead to peace. It would be hard for the belligerents to start the war again, with the feeling of the whole neutral world so vigorously opposed. It is safe to say that, at this time of the greatest war in history, war has never before been so profoundly detested.

# AFTER DINNER POLITICS

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS,  
Author of "New News of Yesterday," Etc.

## When "Favorite Sons" First Appeared.

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One of the interesting features associated with presidential nominating conventions was unknown prior to the year 1824. This feature first appeared after the realignment of the old national parties—the Federal and the Democratic-Republican—began immediately after the so-called "era of good feeling," which was the popular name given to the two administrations of James Monroe, for during those entire administrations, there was very little partisan activity.

Monroe, in obedience to unwritten law as it was recognized at the time, would retire to private life after his second term was completed. Then began the feature of our presidential politics which is colloquially known as "favorite sons." There were three of these favorite sons nominated by state conventions and in other ways in 1824. There were John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson and William H. Crawford. There were so many of them that no one received a majority of the votes in the electoral college, so that the election of the president went to the house of representatives, Adams being chosen. The choice of vice president was made by the senate, which nominated John C. Calhoun.

There were favorite sons in 1828, but no one of them stood any chance of election in view of the fact that Andrew Jackson was a candidate for re-election.

By 1836, when Jackson's second term

was about to expire, a number of favorite sons' names were brought forward with enthusiasm for presidential nomination.

President Jackson was influential enough to secure the nomination by the Democracy of Martin Van Buren for president. Van Buren had in opposition several favorite sons. One was General William Henry Harrison, of Indiana, another was Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, and that was the only time the latter was ever voted for as candidate for president. Still another was Hugh L. White, while Associate Justice McLean, of the supreme court, at Washington, was nominated for the presidency as Ohio's favorite son.

There were so many of these favorite son candidates that it was apparent long before election day that Martin Van Buren would easily be elected, as he was. The most popular of the favorite sons was General Harrison, who carried Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. Massachusetts gave her electoral vote to Daniel Webster. Tennessee and Georgia gave their electoral votes to Hugh L. White, while Judge McLean got no electoral vote. Four years later there were no favorite son candidates excepting the regular Democratic candidate, Martin Van Buren, and the regular Whig candidate, William Henry Harrison, who was elected.

## The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

In the matter of the construction of new war vessels authorized in recent legislation, the navy is confronted with a serious cost situation which may lead the bidders who are asked for contracts to run their figures past the point contemplated by the framers of legislation.

This new type of war vessel involves a world of intricate detail work of which little is known insofar as cost is concerned. Bidders, it is believed, may feel the absolute necessity of playing on the safe side by running up their bids, particularly if they are called upon to name a sum for completion of the ship.

At this time, the Navy Department is not in possession of information concerning costs which would be of much help to contractors. The new vessels will be larger than any other class of war vessels now in existence and they will also greatly surpass existing types in speed.

This conspiracy to make the element of cost an extremely conjectural proposition, for which no tangible basis can be found easily. Considering the novelty of the type of the new vessels and the requirements of power and speed, there seems every reason to believe that the bidders will adopt the "safety-first" policy and cover themselves with unusually high bids, particularly when the cost of building material stands as high as at present.

It has been proposed, therefore, that Congress authorize the Secretary of the Navy to contract for any or all of the new ships upon the basis of actual cost, plus a reasonable profit which would be fixed in advance. In such a case, it seems that all element of direct competition would be eliminated, unless rival contractors saw fit to compete on the matter of profit. If first cost, this new method of determining the actual cost of a vessel, plus a profit percentage, would seem to be an excellent idea, but on the other hand, it might be extremely difficult for the navy to pay "actual costs," particularly in a private yard.

A plan to afford increased opportunities for students at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, to acquire better knowledge of gunnery, is favored by Col. I. A. Hayes, Coast Artillery Corps, commandant of the school. In his annual report, Col. Hayes has this to say of the riding question:

"The riding horses at Fort Monroe were made use of during the year to give all student officers systematic instruction in equitation. The number of horses for use at the Coast Artillery School should be increased to twenty-four, so that the riding school could be divided into sections, could each obtain five and one-half months' training."

"It is found that a large number of the officers who attend the school as students have had practically no instruction or experience in riding and have never ridden at all. During the past three years, with no interference to the academic and practical work of the school, systematic

instruction in equitation under a competent instructor has been given.

"This has been of great benefit, but the limited number of horses has prevented more than ten officers riding at a time. With a class of forty, the department cannot afford opportunity for efficient instruction. Every officer of the army, regardless of the arm, should be able to ride, the orders of the War Department, now in force, require the examination of an officer for promotion to include a test of his skill in horsemanship."

"Under this condition, all officers should be given some opportunity to learn and practice themselves in horsemanship. This school affords the best opportunity that young officers of the Coast Artillery Corps can have for acquiring skill in this important part of an officer's training."

.....  
It seems altogether likely that there will be an animated discussion of the matter of the proposed change in the method of promotion of naval captains and commanders, when the clause relating to that subject in the naval appropriation bill comes under consideration.

The amended measure now provides for a promotion board to pass upon the cases of captains up for promotion, the board to consist of "nine flag officers of the line of the navy, who shall be selected by the Secretary of the Navy from the first twelve on the rear admirals' list."

When the composition of this board was first discussed in committee, it was originally contemplated to make up this board of the nine senior rear admirals, but this idea underwent revision after it was pointed out that one or more of these nine officers might be distant stations and that getting them together would be under some circumstances an awkward and difficult matter.

Senator Weeks was not inclined to favor the plan of selecting the board from the first twelve on the rear admirals' list, but he was especially anxious that the board be composed of senior rear admirals, as it was altogether possible that the selection of junior rear admirals might place men on the board who were Naval Academy classmates of the senior captains awaiting advancement.

The wise majority, however, will be gone over very carefully in conference. It is believed, and advantage will be taken of the earlier consideration of various plans.

.....  
In the meantime, however, officers throughout the navy are eagerly and heatedly exchanging views on the matter of promotion by selection, versus promotion by seniority. This new idea of promotion by selection seems to be receiving the serious consideration of Congress. The service itself seems hopelessly divided on the question, the young officers being inclined to favor the selection idea, which is rejected by the older men as a riding school for the navy. Congress may dodge the whole issue at this time and leave promotion by seniority in effect for the present.

## STEALS FROM MOTHER TO HAVE GOOD TIME

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, July 23.—Charged with stealing the life savings of her mother, amounting to \$12, a part of which she spent at Coney Island, Helen Plazo, 19 years old, was arraigned in court and held for examination Wednesday. She was arrested when she went to keep an appointment with a girl officer, "Jack," who, in reality, was Detective Pagan. More than \$100 of the money, according to the detective, has been recovered.

The property held for the Church of Christ in Topeka, Kan., will revert to the original owners should there come into existence within the body any choir or other organization, according to the terms of the deed by which the property was conveyed for church purposes, and which has just been filed for record.

## OPHELIA'S SLATE.



## TWO SOLDIERS QUARREL; FIGHT STRANGE DUEL

Special to The Washington Herald.

Paris, July 23.—In a front-line trench a few yards from the enemy, two young French officers of aristocratic descent quarreled before witnesses.

Realizing that in a time their lives belonged to France, the officers decided on a "duel" in which the enemy should be the one attacked.

It was agreed that as soon as one of the officers had been wounded honor should be considered satisfied. Each man took two bombs, climbed to the parapet and threw the bombs in the German trench. The enemy retaliated and soon one of the officers was wounded in the leg.

## HARVARD SELLS ITS OLD COLLEGE HOUSE

Special to The Washington Herald.

Cambridge, Mass., July 23.—Harvard University has disposed of the College House, one of its oldest dormitories, and the purchasers will tear down the old building and erect a modern structure, which is to include a family hotel, the first one that city has had for several years.

In the deal it is said that Randolph Hall, a Gold Coast dormitory, was one of the parcels exchanged. The college authorities are planning to buy other private dormitories and thus control exclusively the housing of the student body.

## HUGHES' SUMMER HOME CONDUCTIVE TO OLD AGE

Special to The Washington Herald.

Bridgehampton, N. Y., July 23.—Commenting on the general air of restlessness which prevails here, Charles E. Hughes remarked today that one thing in its favor was that it was conducive to long life.

He referred to the great age of some of the residents in Bridgehampton, and admitted that the inscriptions on any number of the tombstones in the village cemetery made excellent studies in at least medieval history.

The negro population of the United States is approximately 12,000,000, the larger part (probably 10,000,000) being in the Southern States.

# NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McINTIRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.  
New York, July 23.—Mr. Louis Catox expects his town to be doubled in size when he returns next week. Ploche is the kind of town drummers put on their maps in pencil marks and as for the police force there—well Catox knows him well and he's a nice fellow.

But Ploche with its few struggling but developed civic elephantiases recently. Some sincere mines were reopened by a group of Utah and Nevada mining interests and the town began to experience the old-fashioned boom like those in the heyday of the gold rush in California.

Across from Catox's home was a vacant lot. It was still vacant one evening but the morning there was a house on it—put up over night and occupied. The main street is soon to have its own Gay White Way and people are flocking in from every part of the West. The big advance in the price of zinc ore is responsible for a mushroom growth of the town. Real estate is hitting the sky and residents who thought the town was going through the last stages of dry rot have suddenly perked up and realized that they're actually on the map.

It is reported that Slim Salles, the baseball pitcher, is heavily interested in property out there and that this is the reason he has been so coy and reluctant with managers. He is rather expecting to develop into a sort of "Death Valley Scotty" before long.

Zoe Beckley, of the Mail, went over to see "The Big Eagle of the Andes" on Ellis Island the other night. The "Black Eagle" is Cipriano, the well-known Castro from down Venezuela way.

The last time Miss Beckley talked to the former dictator was at the Hotel Savoy where he was here three years ago. She got into his apartment while he was trying to buy an overcoat and so she helped him select it.

"He asked him if he remembered the incident. 'Do I remember it,' he said. 'How could I forget it? It has been some time from five times and each time I get it back. Don't you think it looks pretty good?'"

The newspaperwoman looked. He was still wearing the coat.

Harry Langdon, a vaudeville thespian, who thespies on the Big Time was dining in a cozy little restaurant the other evening when a chorus girl, always in hard luck, sat next to him, chatted awhile and then reached for the bill of fare.

She began ordering enough for a better regiment. Langdon looked on as finally said: "Who is going to pay for all of this?"

"It's up to me," replied Langdon and walked out on her.

When Bryan spoke to the Sing Sing prisoners the other day, there was a rumor under enough to say it was the only utterance Bryan ever talked to that could not walk out on him.

Then there is the story of a young Gammery, "Park artist" who borrowed a friend's car to take his chickens out for a drive. The car stuck in front of a road house and there was nothing to do but ask her to have a bite to eat. She ordered a caviar sandwich and a bottle of champagne.

The artist was there, with about \$1.15. So he began telling the waiter, "Fluor jakes. He told the one about the little lightning bugs playing out in the road and finally the headlight of a Fluor showed up."

Chorused the little lightning bug. The waiter didn't crack a smile.

The artist told several others but failed to get the slightest sign of a smile. Finally the waiter said: "Cut the comedy. The last man who told me Fluor jokes left without paying the bill." Evidently it is an old stunt.

## STATE TRAINS GIRLS TO BE HOME MAKERS

Special to The Washington Herald.

Storrs, Conn., July 23.—To aid the young women of the State who desire to prepare for a broader and more intelligent understanding of home life and its needs, the State of Connecticut, through its agricultural college here, is starting a School of Home Economics, offering a two-year course. This is designed for the training of young women in the science and art of household management.

No girl who takes this course can complain that she could not boil water at a pinch, or get a substantial breakfast in case the cook suddenly gave notice. The State is planning to equip her for a first-class wife and mother, or for an independent and skilled bachelor girl.

Under the new schedule she will receive: (1) Elementary instruction in bacteriology, chemistry, physics, botany and horticulture; (2) vocational instruction in design, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, laundering and home nursing.

## SUFFERED WITH ECZEMA 8 MONTHS

All Over Face, Neck and Body. Broke Out in Blisters. Could Get No Sleep for Itching.

## HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"For about eight months I suffered from a bad form of eczema all over my face and neck, and it was soon all over my body. It first broke out in blisters and then my skin became inflamed in red splashes all over my body. I could get no sleep for the itching and irritation, and I was compelled to scratch. My clothes stuck to my skin and my face was in such an awful fix I was ashamed. I saw a picture of Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I purchased a box of Cuticura Ointment and a bar of Cuticura Soap. When I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and two bars of Cuticura Soap I was healed completely." (Signed) Miss Susie Reed, Route 1, Baugh, Tenn., April 6, 1916.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card to Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston. Sold throughout the world.